



# **Amitriptyline (hydrochloride)**

Catalog No: tcsc2751



#### **Available Sizes**

Size: 1g

Size: 5g



## **Specifications**

**CAS No:** 

549-18-8

#### Formula:

 $C_{20}H_{24}CIN$ 

#### **Pathway:**

Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

#### **Target:**

Sodium Channel

#### **Purity / Grade:**

>98%

### **Solubility:**

 $H2O : \ge 50 \text{ mg/mL } (159.31 \text{ mM}); DMSO : \ge 100 \text{ mg/mL } (318.61 \text{ mM})$ 

### **Observed Molecular Weight:**

313.86

# **Product Description**

Amitriptyline Hydrochloride is a dibenzocycloheptene-derivative tricyclic antidepressant (TCA).

Target: Others

Amitriptyline acts primarily as a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, with strong actions on the serotonin transporter and moderate effects on the norepinephrine transporter. It has negligible influence on the dopamine transporter and therefore does not





affect dopamine reuptake, being nearly 1,000 times weaker on it than on serotonin [1]. Amitriptyline additionally functions as a 5-HT2A, 5-HT3, 5-HT6, 5-HT7,  $\alpha$ 1-adrenergic, H1, H2, and mACh receptorantagonist, and  $\sigma$ 1 receptor agonist. It has also been shown to be a relatively weak NMDA receptor negative allosteric modulator at the same binding site as phencyclidine. Amitriptyline inhibits sodium channels, L-type calcium channels, and Kv1.1, Kv7.2, and Kv7.3 voltage-gated potassium channels, and therefore acts as a sodium, calcium, and potassium channel blocker as well [2]. Recently, amitriptyline has been demonstrated to act as an agonist of the TrkA and TrkB receptors. It promotes the heterodimerization of these proteins in the absence of NGF and has potent neurotrophic activity both in-vivo and in-vitro in mouse models [3].

All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!